"THE STYLE OF THE SET."

[Mountey thereby the set of fashionables who set up as the perfection of fascination]

BY JULIA CARRY BIRENHARDT
There are Linna' of all sorts in townPosti al, seed, I, pittled.
The "Babis" lays claim to the crown,
Though his oldim is, at least, hypothetical

Gold tried in the furnace we see.

But Furniss was tried and proves "brassy."

And the "Woodman" who spared such as" tree.

Was verdan:—decidedly grassy.

Such wrongs call for sudden redress; And such "Bables," instead of spoon-feeding. Should be given "leaden pills through a tube," To teach them the art of good-breeding. But if husbands such "Lions" would avoid, And be slways admired and dol ghtful, Their sweet Cara spean ne'er cloyed, And slways devoted as rightful.

Let them his to the SMITHS, where they'll get Such clothes as to bid all defiance. And, attired in "the style of the set," To the fair they themsalves will be "Liona"

Bestrie BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warsesoms, Nos. 122 138 and 140 Faltonet. New York. CLOTHING

CLOTHING.

Nos 33 and 35,

Corner of John and Nassau 21s.

Our Coarts, Raglann, Sachs Pants and Vests of all binds, seiling at suices below the cost of manufacturing. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you, if you want good Clothing chesp. GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

CHRIPMEN FLACE IN NEW-YORK.

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All work warranted—ne extra charges—fixtures shortened or
Degitiened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.

JAS. G. MOFFET.

No. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Så block west of Breadway.

P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regift. French or artistic Bronze.

FANCY GOODS and Toys for the Holidays,

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS to the best and cheapert article for Dressing Beautifying, Cleaning, Carling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Laties, by it. For sale by all Droggists and Perfemers throughout the p-brid.

ABSCESS WITH 150 PIECES BONE
Cured by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve—Mrs. E. J. Phillips, No.
116 Zels at, Jersey City. Also
A SEVERE SPRAIN IN THE ANKLE,
Of the same lady, who easy that she uses the Magnetic Salve
For almost EVERTHING
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
For sale by Dr. S. S. SMITH, No. 77 Canalest, and by verious
druggists in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey
Otty; sho at Miller's Music Store, Breadway, mar Pearl at

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

New Hork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In writing to this establishment, please address all letters in moded for our columns to Editors Tribune, New York. New 4dicesed to a particular Editor may be delayed by his absence Where information for the public is given in a business letter, please separate it from the business part, and address it as

J. B. C.-Call at 3 o'clock to-day or to-morrow.

From KANSAS, we have full and interesting all vices from our Lawrence correspondent down to the 3d inst. The largest Delegate Convention of the People that was ever held in Kansas assembled at Lawrence on the 2d. Gov. CHALLS ROBINSON presided, and nearly all the conspicuous Free State men participated, regardless of past differences Ger. James H. Lane was Chairman of the Com mittee on Resolutions. At the evening session he re ported a brief and energetic statement of facts, showing how the Border-Ruffian usurpation in Kansas had established itself, how it had abused its fraud mently acquired power, from the assembling of its first begus Legislature down to the adjournment of its late swindling Convention, and closed with a solemn repudiation of its unsubmitted Constitution and a covenant never to vote upon or ander it at the beek of Regent Calhoun and his fel low-conspirators. The Convention preceeded unan imously to endorse THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION as the tried and cherished Charter of Liberty for Kansas, and to propose that the new Territorial Legislature, about to assemble at the call of Secretary Stanton, shall submit the Topeka Constitution along with the Lecompton swindle to a free and fair vote of the whole People of Kansas, at an election to be forthwith appointed, and whichever shall be approved and ratified by the votes of a majority shall be declared and upheld as the fundamental law of the State of Kansas, henceforth and to the bitter end.

There can be little or no doubt that this pro. gramme has already been carried out, so far as the action of the Legislature (which assembled at Lecompton last Monday) is concerned, and that the requisite election has been appointed to be held at an early day. It can no longer be caviled that the Topeka Constitution is merely a partiese 4 coment, having no legal validity, after it shall have been submitted by the Territorial Legislature, and ratified by an overwhelming vote of the People, in free comparison and competition with the Calhoun Consti tutior. Then we shall see what scheme, what dodge, what pretext will be conjured up at Washington, to demolish Popular Sovereignty, defeat the fairly expressed will of the People of Kansas, and chain them once more to the footstool of the Slave Power.

Nothing had been seen at Sandy Hook of the Europa, now in her sixteenth day out, if she sailed as advertised, on the 28th ult, up to the time of going to press. She will bring three days' later

Gov. Walker, who was reported to be on his way to Kansas, has been in Washington there two days;

The ateamship Empire City, which arrived at New Orleans on Saturday, had connected with the steamship Star of the West on the way from Aspinwall to New-York, with \$2 250,000 and the California mails, which contain no news of importance. From Nicaragua we learn that the steamer Fashion had landed Gen. Walker at Punta Areass, with 400 men, under the guas of the Saratogs. At Aspinwall an "attempt" to secure the Fashien had been made, but her papers appearing correct, the "attempt" was not carried into ex coution. The British and American naval forces had sailed for San Juan, apparently with the intention of closing the door, after the horse had been stolen. Gen. Heningsen, who was said to be about to leave Mobile with an additional force of 1,000 mer, is in Washington.

From MINNESOTA, we have St. Paul advices to the 3d inst. The Canvassers had assembled to determine and declare the result of the recent State Election. An attempt to keep their proceedings secret had been defeated. There is one Republican in the Board, and hopes are entertained that Goy. Gorman will set with tolerable fairness.

doubt that the frauds can be so demonstrated as to give the certificate to Gov. Ramsey, though he is entitled to it beyond reasonable doubt. A few days will decide.

On Saturday last the Superior Court at General Term rendered a judgment sustaining the famous award of the referees in the case of Marvine against Wood-the same hitherto published in THE TRIB-UNE-by which Wood had been required to pay to his California partner \$7,026 for fraudulent overcharges in the account rendered by him as ship's busband. As might have been expected, Wood made a desperate attempt to escape on technical grounds. He semembered, doubtless, the service rendered to him, when the proceedings were of a criminal character, by the statute of limitations. But all there objections were overruled by the Court.

The main objection to the merits of the award was that it was not supported by the evidence. Referees act, however, as a Jury; and it is not for a Court to meddle with their award, unless it is clearly and palpably against the evidence. So far from seeing any such thing in the present case, the Court was not willing to take the responsibility of saying that, from the evidence, they should not have come to the same result reached by the referees. Another objection was that the report bore intrinsic marks of partiality; but the Court denied presumptively that any grounds appeared for such a charge.

The judgment appealed from was therefore af firmed with costs. Mr. Marvine we suspect, however, or his assignee, Mr. Sheldon, in whose name the cause proceeds, may have to wait some time set before touching his money. It is always the policy of such defendants as Wood to stave things off to the last. However, if Wood still intends to push his fortune in politics, hoping, with the aid of Mr. Buchanan, to rule the Demperatic party in this city, he had better pay up at once. The longer the matter is kept before the public the more thoroughly the public will become convinced of his rascality.

The star of fillibusterism has so far prevailed that Walker, instead of finding a resting-place on the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, as some persons had begun to anticipate, has succeeded in effecting a landing at the old quarters of Lockridge at Punta Arena, opposite Greytown. The story is that he tried to enter the Colorado mouth of the San Juan. but not succeeding returned to the northern mouth of the river, passed under the stern of the Saratogs sloop-of-war then lying in the harbor, "outwitted the commander of that vessel as he was said to have outwitted the commander of the national ship which lay in the Mississippi to intercept his departure, and before any suspicion was entertained as to the character of the Fashion or the company she had on board, landed his men, a hundred and fifty in number, at the Transit Company's wharf at Punta Arenas. After accomplishing this feat, the Fashion, it would seem, was suffered to steam out of the harbor with as little interruption from the Saratoga as she had met with in steaming in. She proceeded to Aspinwall, where she was left by the Star of the West taking in coal. Such is the account of the affair given by those on board the Fashion. It is further stated that Commodore Paulding, lying at Aspinwall in the frigate Wabseh, overbauled the Fashion, but, finding her papers regular, emitted to seize her. The Wabash, however, as well as a British vessel or two lying at Aspinwall, had sailed immediately for Greytown.

Walker, it is stated, before proceeding to Punta

Arexas, left fifty men at the Colorado mouth of the San Juan, for the purpose, it is to be supposed, of proceeding up that river and getting possession of the posts he'd by the Costa Ricars. What boats or other means of transportat on they had, if any, does not appear. Wa'ker is stated to have landed at Punta Areras with one hundred and fifty men. What he expects or intends to do there is more than we can tell or guess. The New-Orleans telegraphic dispatches generously promise him a thouand men to leave Mobile under Gen. Henningsen, but as that distinguished fillibuster is reported in the newspapers to have arrived at Washington on Friday night, this reported reënforcement if it sails at all-which must be set down as doubtful-must have some other leader. Walker, it seems, expected to find some cannon at Punta Arenas, but in this was disappointed. With no steamer or other means of moving up the river, his position at Punta Arenas would seem to be forlorn enough. Even if he had beats, it is not to be supposed that he would be permitted to use them. Whether the Saratoga was really "outwitted," we shall know better when we hear direct from the commander of that vessel. At all events, it is not likely that Commander Paulding has sailed to Greytown for nothing It is not probable, however, that he will do any thing more than to prevent Walker from attempt ing an armed expedition up the river. Under these circumstances, after eating up his provisions, of which, probably, his supply is rather limited there would seem to be no other alternative for him and his men except to get another passage home at the expense of the United States.

There does not appear to be any foundation for the surmise that Walker has entered on this enterprise in secret understanding with the authorities of Nicaragua in consequence of the quarrel they have got into with Costa Rica about the Transit route. On the other hand, it is likely that Walker's anding at Punta Arenas will be followed by an arrangement of existing disputes and a new alliance for mutual defense. Of all Walker's enterprises the present would seem to be the wildest. It does not seem improbable but that after all be may be back in New-Orleans in season to take his trisl on the complaint outstanding against him for violation of the neutrality laws.

Occasionally, some smart fool, insensible to the dictates of propriety, the promptings of shame, preclaims secrets of the great prison-house of party drill and party degradation, which men wiser though equally debased would have carefully concealed. Of this divulging class is the writer of the following letter to The Herald, who is manifestly a satellite of Fernando Wood so besotted in devotion to his master as not to realize that any thing can damage his party or its National head which proclaims the star of Fernando still dommant at the White House. No Greek of the Lower Empire ever surpassed him in his adulation of the basest acts of the basest of Emperore. Hear him THE CASE OF JOHN M'KEON-A PRESIDENT NOT

called on the President principally to talk over the position of the N-a Vorh office holders and the rumor (at that sime, but since a fact) that Mr. McKoun's removal was contempisted Mr. Cloudes], an amable gentleman, but somewhat factape risuned as a politician undertook the task of deprecating the President's with against the late District Atorney Mr. Cloudes a politician undertook the task of deprecating the risuned as a politician undertook the task of deprecating the risuned as a politician undertook the task of deprecating the risuned with the selection of Mayor was not sweather that the election of Mayor was not sweather that the cliention of the president fait any interest in it. The principal of the part of the president fait any interest in it. The president fait any interest in it. The principal contest in the mest commercial metropolis of this centry currents to the undertook of the contest of the contest was a political of titlest, and as such it will present as a political of titlest, and as such if will present as a political of titlest, and as such if will present as a political of titlest, and as such if will present as a political of titlest, and as such if will present as a political of the safety of the McKeon, it is not annotated by the fact. He knew very well had written a letter expressive of my views on the subject, but because, it suppose, it was suffressed to Mr. Richard Schell he saw fit to act contrastyto my wishe." Mr. C. replied that he only appeared as a mutual friend and he supposed the President would like to know the feeling of the delegation and have their indorsement. The reputation of the suppose of the resident would like to know the feeling of the supposed the president would like to know the feeling of the delegation of the suppose of the removal and oppointment of my wishes to this declaration on that responsibility, nor to I destructed t

was suggested. Mr. Buchanan remarked that he had no objection to Mr. Buchanan remarked that he had no objection to Mr. Brady if Buchanan's friends cruid show he had actively exerted himself in behalf of the Democratic nomince for Mayor. Of course, this ruice Brady out.

A question was asked as to Rynders's conduct during the election and in such a manner as led to the inference that the Marshal would probably never reach the Senate, unless the could furnish some undoubted proof that he was among the faithful.

I trust that any apparent impropriety in this publishing an

- We have printed this letter entire, because i seems important that the public should understand precisely what Mr. Buchanan understands by "dis-(rganization" and being "guilty of insubordination" among those whom he strangely designates as " office-holders of mine." For four or five years, a large and most intelligent portion of our citizens have been engaged in a struggle to emancipate our Municipal rule from the demonstrably malevolent control of National politics. A fall half of those enlisted in this movement supported Mr. Buchanan for President, and have hitherto sustained the policy of his Administration. They were among his prominent backers at Cincinnati, and contributed largely to the gigantic fund which carried the October election in Pennsylvania and thus secured his elevation. They were never apprised until this Fall that they must cease to be Municipal Reformers or be cut off from the Democratic church. After the battle had been fairly joined, and an honest and upright Democrat, an early and zealous supporter of Mr. Buchanan, had been selected as the rallyingpoint of the Reformers, the President did write to Mr. Richard Scholl, in effect commanding the Federal effice holders to support Wood for Mayor under pain of incurring his sore displeasure. But many of these office-holders were already fully committed to the effort for Reform, and could not now have drawn back without branding themselves cowards and slaves. Some of them did thereon resolve to "knife" Wood instead of openly and manfully opposing him; and, if Mr. Buchanan sees fit to remove these, we have few tears to shed over their fate. Had they exercised a freeman's right with a freeman's frankness, they would have had the sympathy and hearty approval of the whole community, as Mr. McKeon has, He chose openiy to support for Mayor a Democrat who had never evaded an indictment for awindling by pleading the statute of limitations, instead of one of the opposite class; and his official head is the forfeit. But, though ejected from office, he never be fore steed so strong in the confidence and esteem of his follow citizens as since his prescription Deduct the slavers, counterfeiters, thieves and burglars, who cannot be expected to like a faithful District-Attorney, and he can best Fernando Wood to-morrow in a fair contest for any Democratic nemination in our City. He has always been a Democrat of the National or Adamantine sort, while Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, whom Mr. Buchauan has made "an officer of mine" in his stead, was one of the leading Democratic opponents of the Appexation of Texas, and a signer of the "Secret Circular" instructing the Democrats of our State to return Members of Congress opposed to that | the collection of this duty, the Governor proposes

snares which proved the ruin of Pierce. The Banks of our City and State have fully rerumed Specie Payments. They have done this in the face of our still heavy indebtedness to Europe, and of a prospect that specie will continue for some time to be drawn from their vaults to discharge a portion of that indebtedness. For. though our imports are, and must for months continue to be light, the amount of Grain and Flour to so forward is incensiderable, while Cotton, Tobacco. Pork, and almost every thing else we have to sell, are so depressed in price as seriously to impede their movement as well as diminish their productiveness. Farmers naturally hold back. hep'ng for better prices; while the charges for transportation which were tolerable on the prices of last year, nearly eat up the proceeds this year. We must continue to export specie, therefore, and the strain of such export is felt primarily by the Banks of our City. Their resolve, therefore, to take the lead in an early resumption evinces courage and a consciousness of endur-

A Suspension of Specie Payments is not a matter to be proud of. It implies a large excess of debt, not merely on the part of the Banks, but on that of the community. Our Banks need never have suspended if the country had not practically stopped paying its indebtedness to the seaboard cities. New-York could have paid every dollar she owed, and had a large surplus, had she been able to collect three-fourths of her honest due. But her merchants had bought excessively on credit of both Old and New-Ergland, and had sold the goods in turn or credit to those who could not pay their notes at maturity; hence a general collapse. Our Banks fought gallantly against Suspension until their depositors-that is, our merchants who could not collect of the interior and were pressed for payment by their European creditors-saw fit to break them in the hope of thereby saving themselves. The bill holders cou'd not have stopped the Banks of this City-few of them attempted it-but the depositors could and did. And when New York stopped, hardly any point except New-Orleans and St Louis tried to hold out, and only New-Orleans was in part successful.

We have had eixty days of nominal Suspension. During all this time, a draft on one of our suspended Banks was worth its face, or more than its face, in THE CASE OF JOHN M'KEON—A PRESIDENT NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

WASHINGTON Dec 12, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan is already opening the eyes of members of Contrast to the fact that in him they have a Fresident who, having a ultid of this own, has the frankness and manilines to avow it and addrere to his view, despite all outside demonstrations. In their support, since the has not heretofore had credit—firmness and decision. In this respect, since he has been in the Executive canar, he more of personal first that day Mr. McKeon and Mr. Stanton have already discovered it; and a few more of your New York officended swift be apit to participate in this species of information, and ever the contrast of the participate in this species of information of the interest of the participate in this species of information. On thursday a deposition of New York members and others.

Banks was worth its face, or more of our country; and extend pictors. The poor girl who lives by her right charge on London has been solling here below specie rates. Whoever had a draft on a New-York discontant developing a trait in his character for the worst, and usually from \$990 in gold for it at the worst, and usually from \$990 to \$998. Practically we believe, none of our Banks has, since the area day of the pauperism of the almstration of the pauperism of the pauperism of the almstration of the pauperism of t

more in gold and eilver during the Suspension than formerly. For these sotes were received by our Banks in payments at their counters, and regarded as cash in the settlement of balances with each other, until finally specie became so abundant that most of our Banks chees to retain their country notes (on which they draw six per cent. interest until the issuing Banks choose to redeem them) and pay coin instead. The resumption of Specie Payments here, therefore, is but the formal proclamation of a fact which has practically been such for weeks. New-England (Rhode Island excepted) comes promptly into line; and, as the South has always insisted that it suspended only because we did, and as the crop of that section is just ready to go forward, we presume the resumption by sound Banks will be nearly universal.

Whether our Western friends, who have submit ted for some time to the curse of a Shinplaster Cursency, will speedily take heart and follow the example, we will act predict. Wherever the great body of the people are nearly out of debt and have produce to sell, we believe they may easily and advantageously do so; but where almost everybody owes mere than he can promptly pay, and there is little or no produce beyond the wants of the producers, a Shinplaster Currency seems the only prac tical alternative to none at all. We trust, however, that vigorous, unremitting efforts will be made even there to return at the earliest moment to that natural and healthful condition wherein one dollar is the fair equivalent of another, and where the money that pays for Produce may be used at par in the payment of debts-not merely at the point of payment, but wherever the debts may be due. A banker who cannot sell exchange on the commercial emporium of his section at or below the fair average cost of conveying specie thitmer, ought to make ovenwood of his sign forthwith.

The statistics of the Virginia oyster crop, as ex nibited by his Excellency Governor Wise, are highly interesting and important. There are at least 2 000 square miles, or 1 580,000 acres, of natural oyster-beds within the jurisdiction of the State. Allowing an eighth of a bushel to each square rod of these beds, and the quantity of eysters therein or thereon may be reckoned at 784,000,000 bushels. These oysters are reproduced at a most rapid rate. The cyster is immensely prolific. Each mother of the family furnishes every year, generally in the month of May, spawn sufficient to give birth to three million infants. Under favorable circumstances, it takes about three years for these embryo oysters to obtain an edible size. The greater part of the spawn is swept away by tides and devoured by fish; the taking of oysters at the spawning season also greatly diminishes the number of young oysters; but, with reasonable precautions in this respect, the supply may be regarded as inexhaustible. The craft of all sortsvessels, boats, canoes and skiffs-at present employed in collecting and carrying away the oysters. the Governor estimates as equivalent in the whole to 96,000 tuns of shipping. Allowing on an average seventy-five bushels to a tun, and two trips a year, the total quantity of oysters taken and carried away annually would amount to 14 400 000 bushels, worth "at the oyster rocks," as the Governor says-but we suppose he means gathered and on boardthird of a dollar a bushel, or \$4,800,000. This the Governor regards as a very moderate estimate-not more than half the amount really taken. Of that quantity, whatever it may be, about a fifth part is taken by Virginians, and the rest by strangers.

The Governor proposes, as we have previcusly stated, to exclude strangers altogether from the right of taking oysters in the waters of Virginia, and to require, as the first qualecation for engaging in the oyster fishery, a residence in the State for two years. He further, proposes that no vessel or boat shall be allowed to ergage in the business except upon the strength of a license, to be first taken out and pail for at an average rate of \$5 the tun, equivalent, according to the Governor's estimate of the quantity taken. to about 34 cents on each bushel. To enforce measure. Mr. Buchanan is walking right into the | a cutter force of four steamers, "well manned and armed." of which he estimates the first cost at \$60,000, and the annual expense at \$20,000. while the tax, supposing the present amount of the turnage to continue in the business, would produce a revenue of \$480,000. Nor is the Governor contest with even this handsome sum. He proposes to go still further, and to levy a rent on the planting grounds-where the young oysters are placed to grow-which grounds, as they are beyond lowwater mark, all belong to the State. This is done. he says, in New-Jersey, and might as well be done n Virginia. Good!

On snother page is an "Appeal of the Women's Protective Emigration Society," to which the generous attention of the public may be directed. This Society is just organized in this city by a number of ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of sending destitute young women and girls who are deprived of the means of obtaining daily bread, to the Interior or the West, where they can find empleyment. It is not intended to do this without ample precaution and regularity. Indeed, a system is already devised for the purpose of fully carrying out the object so soon as means are obtained, the active promoters being likewise determined to go to work at ence and do good in proportion to their limited means, trusting to the correct sentiment of the public to afford them rapidly an all-sufficient subscription to perfect their scheme. No rhetoric can exaggerate the awful condition of thousandsyes, thousands-of respectable, industrious, virtuous girls in this metropolis whose wages are suddenly suspended, and who are left hopeless and helpless. It is estimated that there are no less than 7,000 now ready to go West, because society here has withdrawn its succor from them. At best, they can earn but a pittance. A woman may be defined to be a creature who receives half price for all she does, and pays full price for all she needs. No hotel or boarding house here takes a woman at a discount of fifty per cent. Butcher, baker, grocer, mercer, haberdasher-all ask her the utmost penny. No omnibus carries her for a halved sixpense. She carns as a child-she pays as a man. Besides, her sex, if not barbarous custom, cuts her off from the best rewarded callings. Her bands, feet and brain are clogged No magnanimous Secretary of War recommends four additional regiments of women to be paid several millions a year at this period of financial

liberal; action abundant. There is un time to be foet. We are in the thick of Winter. All the flerce colds may be upon us in another week. What will delay fetch? Jolossai prostitution. 8; much and nothing more. We are propared to state on the best authority that since the crisis began there has been an addition of Fifteen Hundred Prestitutes to the grand army of the god-forenken and broken hearted in this city.

Nero is wrongfully accessed of having fiddled while Rome was in flames. But supposing he did to, how much worse was it then would be elegant indifference to the call now made on the public to save the priceless innoceace of thousands of girls?

The salaries paid by the People of five New-Eagland States to their Governors respectively are as

 Maine
 \$1,500
 New-Hampshire
 \$1,000

 Cennecticut
 1,000
 Vermont
 1,000

 Rhode Island
 400

 Total.....\$4,900

The salary henceforth to be paid by the City of New-York to the Chief Engineer of her Fire Department is \$5,000, or \$100 more for the services of one Democrat in a quite subordinate capacity than is paid in the aggregate to the Governors of five "Black Republican" States. And this salary has been aggravated from \$3 000 to \$5,000 in a time of unparalleled distress and prostration, when \$5,000 will buy more food, clothing and houserent than \$6,000 would have done a year ago, and when thousands of our citizens are auxiously but vainly seeking some chance to earn the barest

Is it not high time that our tax-payers heartily united to banish politics from our Municipal conce ns?

There is no dispute as to the legality of the Lecompton Convention, the election of its members, and their right to frame Constitution.

[Journal of Commerce.]

The Journal is misinformed. The Convention was not legally elected and had no right to frame Constitution. Indeed, so deeply was this felt that it was with the greatest difficulty that a quorum of its members could be got together. It was not a legal body, for the reason that in fifteen out of thirty-tour counties-and some of those the most populous in the Territory-there was no regstry of the voters, ner any attempt by the officers to make one. Consequently those counties were excluded from all share in the election, not by any fault of their own, but by the bogus sheriffs of the Border Ruffian Legislature, by which this Convention was called. What right, then, had such a body to frame a Constitution !

The Printing Reform at Washington has thus far amounted to just this: Wendell is to do the work, as hitherto, and be paid for it, while Ohio Steadman, the nominal printer elect of the House, and Virginia Banks, his partner, will probably take the tion's share of the net profits. Washington rumor says there is behind Banks and Steadman a hungry awarm of Democratic Editors, each of whom expects to have a share in the pap, so that it will have to be apportioned by long division. What prospect there is of retrenchment under such circumstances, the public will judge. There is just one safe and proper way to retrench the cost of Pablic Printing-that is, by allotting it in classes to the owest bidders who will give ample security in cash for the prempt and faithful execution of the work.

It was properly decided in Court on Saturday, that our Aldermen and Councilmen are not entitled to pay since the New Charter took effect. We hear that they now purpose petitioning the Legislature to permit the City to pay them. We trust the Legislature will remember how Mayor Wood, in his speech at the Academy of Music, charged every dollar that the Legislature thus authorized the Council to spend, to the account of "Albany" and "the Black Republicans." Let Lowber, Harry Howard & Co., pay those who have served themthe City does not honestly owe the great majority of our expiring Aldermen and Councilmen the first red cent, and should not be required to pay them one.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE.

From our Cun Correspondent WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1857.

The new ball of the House of Representatives being now ready for occupation, a large number of members visited it on Saturday, and, to test its qualities, organized themselves by the choice of Mr. Banks as Speaker. The gentleman from Massachusetts filled the chair with the grace and dignity befitting the first occupant of the presiding seat in so poble a chamber, and the House, thus extemporized, had a very jolly and amusing session. The members and spectators were unanimously of opinion that the hall is admirable in every respect. It is impossible to conceive anything more convenient or comfortable. The acoustic properties of the hall were carefully tested, and it was found perfect. A man speaking in any part can make himself heard without effort throughout the entire chamber.

This morning the Rev. Dr. Commins of this city preached in the new hall a dedicatory sermon to a congregation, filling the floor and nearly the whole of the vast galleries. His text was Deut., chap. xxxiii, v. 19. He spoke in glowing terms of Mores, leading his host of fugitives from Slavery into the wilderness, cordially praised the Puritan forefathers of New-England, cited the Abelitionist, Wilberforce, as the model of a Christian statesman. and declared with great fervor that this continent was destined by Providence for Freedom, not for Slavery. It was an eminently national and patrictic discourse. Most of the Senators and Representatives were present. Dr. Cummins is an Episecpalian, and a native of Virginia.

The scene was very beautiful and impressive. The somber attire of the men who composed the majority of the congregation was agreeably relieved by the gay and glittering colors of the ball and of the deaks and chairs. As the solemn responses of the service of the Church of England were repeated from the galleries, every word was distinctly a idible without the slightest echo or reverberation. The lewest tones of the preacher's voice could also be heard throughout.

The new Hall is certainly a complete success, and reflects the highest credit on those who designed it. Besides its perfect adaptation to its use, in which it far surpasses all other legislative halls in the world, it is a beautiful specimen of the art of interior decoration, which has hithesto been almost anknown in this country. It sill needs pictures and statues to complete its beauty. Cover its walls and fill its niches with master pieces of art, and in splend or and magnificence it will be for centuries to

some a worthy place of assembly for the represent tative legislators of an empire, comments a continent. An effect will be wade in the Home to induce it to take possession of the new Hall -Wednesday.

To-morrow, and possibly Tuesday, the South will be occupied with the announcement of a deaths of Senator Butler of South Carolina and Bell of New-Hampshire, and with the usual ed gies. The House for a day or two will be similarly engaged, as three or four Members have died during the recess.

The Union of this morning defends the Pone dent's Message and the Lecompton Constitute from the animadversions of Senator Donglas. It takes extreme ground in favor of the Lesompton Convention, and does not socret the favorable interpretation which Mr. Douglas was disposed to give to that portion of the Message which treats of Kansas. It states in substance that the President approves fully of the course adopted at Lessenster and particularly of the refusal to submit the cation Constitution to be voted on by a factious majority. As The Union speaks by authority, it is obvious that the breach in the Democratic party must be come wider.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1859. Only three cases remain to be tried before the Naval Courts. Commander Ringold will be a stored to full rank, much to the gratification of a large body of friends. About sixty applicants will either be reinstated or advanced from their present positions.

The President gave a dinner to the Democra portion of the Pennsylvania delegation and Attorney General Black yesterday. Mr. Hickman is openly opposed to his policy, and Mr. Montgomery of the Washington District has a speech prepared in the same direction. Mr. Landy and several othersabout half in all-are uncommitted, and are wait

ing for developments from the country. The intelligence of Gen. Walker's landing in Nicaragua made a sensation here. Com. Paulone was instructed to exercise special vigilance, and therefore, must be seriously embarrassed by Walker's entrance, unless a satisfactory explans tion be given, as it is reported to have been effected near where he is stationed. It is believed here that Walker landed under cover of the for

Governor Walker has been here two days, while reported to be traveling to Kansas.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1837. The House Committee, appointed to inquire when the new hall would be ready for occupancy, have agreed to recommend a removal on Wednesday, al-though the premises are banked with rubbish and era in an unfinished condition. Capt. Meigs, the Saperinterdent, has made no provision for the newspape press, an omission for which he is justly consured.

The Senate caucus yesterday postponed the prope sition for the election of new officers, excepting the public printer, until December next. They were driven to this course by the importantities of office-

public printer, until December Rext. Targy arrives to this course by the importunities of effectives to this course by the importunities of effectives to the course by the importunities of effectives the probably will be announced on Monday.

The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Commander Conover, of the African squadron, dated St. Paul de Lorado, October 13. He arrived at the above port on the 10th, Commander McBlair had left the day before, having received informatics with regard to American vessels lying in the Congo river, supposed to be engaged in the riave trade, which is duced bim to leave immediately for that place. The Commander also sends a list of American vessels that had been captured by her Britamic Majesty's cruisers during the last three months. The Commander had addressed a note to the British Commissioner Resident at Loando, asking for information of the crumstances under which vessels purporting to be American had been boarded and seized by British cruisers. He says the slave trade appears to be carried on at present to an unusual extent, and seems principally centered at or near the mouth of Congo river. He had ordered the sloop-of-war Dale, with four months' provisions, to cruise along the southern ceast. He also informs the department of the absolute incliniency of the squadron, composed as it is estirally of sailing vessels, for any effectual supprescoast. He also informs the department of the absolute inefficiency of the squadron, composed as it is extirely of sailing vessels, for any effectual suppression of the slave trade. He also calls the attestion of the Department to the legalized traffic in native Africans which is at present being carried on in the ame of the French Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1857.

The object of Sir William Gore Oussely's missis will not be specifically communicated to the State Department until the opinion of her Majesty's Government relative to that part of the President's Message concerning Central America shall have been associated.

tained.

More than \$100,000 has been distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in part payment of the mileage of members of Congress.

It is contemplated to pass a resolution this week to

It is contemplated to pass a resolution this week to pay arrearages of salary from the 4th of March last, now, instead of waiting till the end of the session. About \$600,000 will be required for this purpose. The Southern mail, from all parts, as late as due, has been received, together with later nows from Northern Mexico.

On the 15th ult. an attempt was made at Tampfed to assassinate General Moreno and several other officers and city authorities, who were assembled at a barquet Don Valdemar, the leader of the assassing was killed.

was killed.

The bark Seraphine, from San Juan for New-York, lost her spars in the recent gale, and put into New-Orleans for repairs. She was leaking badly.

A ship supposed to be the Floating Zephyr, of Button, with a cargo of lumber, was seen water logged is lat. 28° lon. 74°.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

SACKVILLE N. B., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line has been down east of Port an Basque since Monday last, and is still interrupted. This in the first time the line has been out of working order for an hour. The cable remains

FUNERAL OF COL. JOHN K. PAIGE. The funeral of Col. John K. PAIGE.
SCHENECTADT, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.
The funeral of Col. John K. Paige took place this aftersoon. Mayors Perry and Quackenbush, with the Common Council and many gentlemen from Albany, St. George's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the members of the bar of this city, were in attendance. Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Troy, was the officiating clergyman.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857. Corsequent upon the announcement of the resump-tion of specie payment by the New-York banks, the banks of this city will also resume specie payment on

Monday next. New-Haves, Satarday, Dec. 12, 1857. The banks in this city have to day resumed spe

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.
At a meeting of bank directors this day, it was resolved that the banks of Albany would resume specia ayment to day.

VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

Montgomery, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

Vice President Breckinridge passed through the city to-day, on his way to Washington. ed through this

THE CANAL AND THE WEATHER. SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

No boats are passing either way on the canal. The weather is clear and not very cold.

THE CASE OF DONNELLY. Gov. Newell has called an extra session of the Court of Pardons for Tuesday, the 22d inst., at which time the case of Donnelly, convicted of the murder of Moses at the Highlands, and sentenced to be hung.

RHODE ISLAND BANK STATEMENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13, 1857.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Barks in Rhode Island, not including those of Providence, for the week ending Dec. 7: